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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +17°C.
Minimum -1°C.
Sun sets today at 5-11 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-20 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 199

KABUL, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1962 (AQRAH 13, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Yemeni Deputy Premier Meets Military Officers

CAIRO, Nov. 4, (Tass).—Mr. Al Beidani, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Yemen, conferred with members of the Council of the Revolutionary Command and the commanders of various military units. According to the Men Agency, they discussed the results of the recent military operations and also questions related to the movement of Yemeni military units to the frontier regions with the object of defending the country against external aggression.

Mr. Al Beidani then met airmen who had taken part in recent military operations on the northern frontier of the Yemen.

Mr. Al Beidani also received the sheikhs of tribes who had expressed their support for the Yemeni Arab Republic. The sheikhs at the meeting "expressed their willingness to fight shoulder to shoulder with Yemeni army units to defend Yemeni territory against the intrigues of the imperialists and their agents."

Radio Contact With Soviet Mars Probe

MOSCOW, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union's new Mars probe is carrying radio-electronic apparatus "capable in principle of ensuring communications from a distance of at least 100 million kilometres" (about 62 million miles), a Soviet scientist said yesterday.

Mr. Vladimir Siforov, a radio-electronics expert, told Tass the problem of communication from the probe would be eased by new noiseless amplifiers, sharp-beaming transmission aerials and wide-angle receiving aerials.

He said experience gained in the orbital flights of "space twins", Nikolayev and Popovich, was being applied in radio communications with the Mars probe, the instruments on which could be switched on and off from earth to conserve power.

Mars never comes closer than 35 million miles from earth, and will be further away than this when the probe reaches its area in December. (America's Venus probe is still sending back good signals from some 13,000,000 miles away).

The Mars probe is extended to send back pictures of the planet to confirm whether life exists there. The aerial being used to pick up its signals weighs more than 1,000 tons and is as high as a 12-storey building. Its eight receiving bowls are each 16 yards across.

(See also page 2)

VILLAGE SCHOOL OPENED

JALALABAD, Nov. 4.—A village school for boys has been opened at Shanti village of Laghman district under the educational development plan of Nangarhar province. Fifty-seven students are enrolled in this school.

Good Progress Towards Cuban Dispute Settlement, Says Thant

NEW YORK, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—U Thant, acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, yesterday told reporters that progress towards solving the Cuba problem was going "pretty well" and the prospects look "good for all concerned."

Mikoyan-Castro Talks In Havana

HAVANA, Nov. 4, (AP).—The Soviet Deputy Premier, Mr. Mikoyan, and the Cuban Premier, Dr. Castro, met again yesterday presumably to resolve Soviet and Cuban differences on ways to settle the Cuban crisis.

Following an announcement that Mr. Mikoyan's wife had died in Moscow, it was thought that Mr. Mikoyan might interrupt his talks. But it is now confirmed that the talks will not be interrupted.

Yesterday's second round of Mikoyan-Castro talks took place against a background of admitted "discrepancies" between Havana and Moscow policy.

The Cuban regime remained officially silent on the discussions. It was presumed, however, they took up the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba and U.S. demands for international verification of the removal.

(The Soviet news Agency Tass, in a despatch datelined Moscow, described the Castro-Mikoyan meeting as friendly.)

STEVENSON'S WHITE HOUSE TALKS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, (AP).—The U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Mr. Adlai Stevenson, was summoned to the White House yesterday to bring President Kennedy up to date on his discussions with United Nations officials over the Cuban crisis.

Mr. Stevenson and his Special Adviser on the Cuban situation, Mr. John J. McCloy, were scheduled to meet Mr. Kennedy and the Executive Committee of the U.S. National Security Council yesterday.

The meeting delayed the President's plans for a quiet weekend in nearby Middleburg, Virginia, but the White House said he still hoped to go there after conferring with Mr. Stevenson. The decision to bring Mr. Stevenson and Mr. McCloy down from New York was reached at a morning meeting of the National Security Council Executive Committee.

BANDA ARRIVES IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—Dr. Hastings Banda, Nyasaland's nationalist leader, arrived here by air last night for a three-day official visit during which he will meet President Nasser.

He was greeted at the airport by Wing Commander Aly Sabry, President of the United Arab Republic's Executive Council, other officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Eastern Bloc Leaders' Visit To Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—The Polish leader, Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka, arrived here yesterday by air—the fifth Eastern bloc leader to come to Moscow since the Cuban flare-up.

Western observers consider the Eastern bloc diplomatic activity to be primarily related to the Cuban crisis—possibly with its repercussions on Berlin.

Another official report last night said the Bulgarian Communist Party leader, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, had arrived in Moscow on Friday and left for home yesterday.

A Friday official announcement said that Mr. Khrushchev and Herr Ulbricht found "a complete identity of views on all questions under discussion".

Observers also thought that the leaders may have discussed the Chinese-Indian border dispute.

POWERS REJOINS LOCKHEED

BURBANK, California, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—Francis Gary Powers, shot down in his U2 plane over the Soviet Union on May Day 1960, has left the Central Intelligence Agency and is back at his old job with the Lockheed Aircraft Company—testing U-2s.

Powers, rejoined Lockheed two weeks ago after resigning from the agency, a company spokesman disclosed here yesterday.

Soviet Missiles.

The U.S. Defence Department in Washington released for publication photographs which a spokesman said showed the removal of Soviet medium range missiles. (Contd. on page 4)

Ben Bella Opposes Nuclear Tests In Sahara

PARIS, Nov. 4, (DPA).—The Algerian Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Bella, yesterday came out sharply against nuclear weapons tests at the bases left in French hands in the Sahara desert.

He said Algeria was against U.S. ed his readiness to establish con- and Soviet atomic experiments tact with all States prepared to because they were a menace to help Algeria so long as promises mankind, Algeria had all the of aid to his country were not more reason to reject such tests bound with demands.

When they were carried on her own soil. Speaking at a Press conference in Algiers Mr. Ben Bella underlined his country's policy of non-alignment and its domestic policy. He said he went to Cuba following his visit to the U.S.A. because he wanted to learn something of the experiences of the Cuban revolution and at the same time to avoid making any of Cuba's mistakes in Algeria.

Asked about the U.S.-Algerian negotiations, Mr. Ben Bella stress-

Mr. Ben Bella said that "contrary to statements attributed to me" he would stand by the Evian Agreements. He urged that in the course of Algeria's domestic developments there was a possibility of amending the agreements, particularly in the sphere of agrarian reform and as regards the property of Algerian-French who left the country.

The Algerian Prime Minister said his Government would not press these points.

Afghan Pomegranates For Soviet Union

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Three plane loads of a special variety of pomegranate available in Tagab were exported from Kabul for the first time to the Soviet Union yesterday. Pomegranates from Kandahar are also being exported to the Soviet Union. The latest statistics available show that so far 7,000 tons of grapes have been exported to the U.S.S.R. The export of fresh fruits from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union this year started on September 20th.

AFGHAN ENVOY TO BELGRADE

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Mr. Mohammad Aref, His Majesty's Ambassador in Belgrade who has also been appointed Afghanistan's Ambassador in Sofia, presented his credentials to His Excellency the President of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on Friday.

W. GERMAN ENVOYS' CONFERENCE ENDS

KAMPALA, Nov. 4, (DPA).—The West German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, yesterday wound up a five-day conference of West German Ambassadors in African countries and left Kampala for Bonn, flying via Nairobi.

A communique issued yesterday referred to the particular significance of this conference in view of changes in the political structure of Africa since 1959 when the last conference of West German Ambassadors was held.

In the near future, the communique said, 18 African States would for the first time be associated with the European Common Market (EEC) on a contractual basis.

This fact, and especially the resulting questions of economic co-operation and development aid had made necessary a thorough discussion among the West German diplomats.

There was again emphasis on the fact that West German aid was granted without political conditions, "in the spirit of partnership and solidarity."

PESHAWAR ARREST

KABUL, Nov. 4.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states that Pakistani Government has imprisoned Mr. Hamid Ali Abassi, Assistant Director of Sanitation in Peshawar city, on charges of having connexions with Mr. Ajam Khatak, one of the famous poets and writers, who is in prison.

CHINESE EMBASSY PARTY IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Nov. 4, (Hsinhua).—Mr. Chang Teh-chun, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, held a party in the Embassy on Friday afternoon to mark the 45th anniversary of the October revolution. Among those present were Mr. G. M. Pushkin, Vice Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Andreiev, Chairman of the Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and representatives of Government institutions and mass organizations. Mr. Chang and Mr. Pushkin spoke at the meeting.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 4, 1962

U.N. COMMITTEE VOTE
ON APARTHEID

The Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly last Thursday voted an Afro-Asian resolution condemning the South African Policy of apartheid and asking the General Assembly to impose sanctions against the South African Government and, if necessary, to expel that country from the world organization. The vote in favour of the resolution was 61. This shows clearly that the organization can obtain a two-thirds majority when the issue is taken up in the plenary session of the General Assembly. Sixteen countries voted against the resolution while 21 abstained.

The South African Government has consistently violated all human rights and covenants and rejected United Nations appeals to it to abandon its policy of racial discrimination. That it should be allowed to get away with such a policy is regrettable. If a Government is able to ignore all the pleas of world public opinion for a just and right cause then indeed an anarchy could prevail in the international scene. If the United Nations fails to act firmly and effectively in this connexion, then it has indeed not met one of its important obligations under its Charter which is "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal right of men and women and of nations large and small."

All those who are members of the United Nations have committed themselves to upholding these principles. It is impossible to claim that the South African Government has not violated these principles by pursuing a policy of white supremacy. Therefore to our thinking there should not have been any abstentions on the Afro-Asian resolution (which is only designed to make the South African Government bow in the face of world public opinion) let alone those who have voted against this resolution.

The resolution is going to be voted upon at the plenary session of the General Assembly. It is our hope that all those na-

Soviet Mars Probe May Provide Answers To Puzzling Questions

By KHATAK

THE Soviet Union has, in continuation of its probes into the universe, launched a package nearly one ton in weight from an artificial satellite heading towards Mars, perhaps the most intriguing and most challenging planet in our solar system—Mars—also known as the Golden Planet.

The package, it is said, carries radio and television equipment capable of transmitting pictures and information about the Mars atmosphere back to the earth. The fact that the launching of such an interplanetary laboratory is a highly intricate task requiring not only exceptionally accurate calculations of the trajectory but also the manufacture of up-to-date carrier rockets needs no comment.

Although the launching of satellites and space rockets have become a matter of course yet some ventures are worth noting from the possible new vistas they may open in the horizon of human knowledge and understanding of the space beyond.

U.S. Venus Probe

Only recently the United States made a similar attempt to make a light package pass Venus and communicate information regarding the brightest planet in the firmament. This is to pass the planet at a distance of 20,000 miles in mid-December.

While Venus, slightly smaller than the earth, is revolving round the sun in an orbit interior to that of our planet, Mars, which is even smaller than Venus, is the first

In The Land Of Zimbabwe

This article by William Kingsley, who recently visited Southern Rhodesia, describes the situation there shortly before the outlawing of ZAPU.

Salisbury is a city of records. Statistics claim that it has more automobiles and Ministers per European than any other spot on the globe. There are no public transport facilities. Every European has a car in which he goes visiting, shopping or to work. The record number of Ministers may be explained by the fact that Salisbury is the seat not only of the South Rhodesian Government but also of that of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In short, it is a sort of "double capital"—of Southern Rhodesia and the Federation.

The South Rhodesian Parliament is housed in an old mansion in Cecil Rhodes Square. Its customs and forms have all been borrowed from Britain: the M.P.s wear wigs, the wooden benches on the right are for the members of the ruling party, on the left for the Opposition; the berobed Speaker hammers away with a gavel to restore order. He rarely uses it, though, because the political hue of the M.P.s is just as homogeneous as the colour of their skin—they are all white and all racist-minded. No real representation of the African population has ever crossed Parliament's threshold.

In 1923 Southern Rhodesia was granted the status of "self-governing colony." But self-government is something enjoyed only by "civilized citizens," that is, the Europeans whose number hardly exceeds that of the population of any London suburb. The three

tions which have either abstained or voted against it in the Political Committee will consider the principles involved in the issue and make their decisions accordingly.

I don't know why this district

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The daily Anis of yesterday devoted its editorial to a discussion of the budgetary problems of the United Nations. Recalling that this was one of the main problems confronting the world body when U Thant, became the acting Secretary-General and his initiative in issuing \$200 million worth of bonds, the editorial reaffirms the paper's support for and conviction in the United Nations and expresses the hope that all member countries would do the needful to save the organization from another financial crisis, because the lack of a stable budget will hinder all UN activities.

Isah's editorial yesterday was entitled "the peaceful settlement of political differences". The editorial referring to the relative stands adopted by the East and the West for a settlement of the Cuban crisis, praises this approach of the world leaders and expresses the hope that the spirit of understanding shown here would prevail in solving the political differences in other parts of the world, and in the future.

Radio Kabul in its commentary on Saturday said: Apart from the present world tension caused by the naval blockade of Cuba, the dismantling of the Soviet rocket bases on Cuban soil and the recent fighting which broke out between India and China as the border dispute, perhaps the more important problem remains to be the general and complete disarmament.

If real agreement is reached on this issue between the countries concerned there will be no grounds for the threats to peace and stability and aggression of one country against another.

As far as can be judged by the statements made by leaders of the Big Powers and responsible personalities in other countries, they are all in favour of world peace and security being guaranteed through agreement on general and complete disarmament. Reaching agreement on minor details of a treaty in this connexion is unfortunately creating obstacles and it is hoped that a realization of the universal dangers in the continuation of the present situation will prompt the Powers concerned to overcome the impasse.

Right now negotiations are being carried on in the United Nations on ending nuclear tests. The draft resolution submitted by 37 non-aligned nations and also the Anglo-American draft resolution are to be discussed and voted upon on Thursday next.

Two Drafts

The 37-nation draft resolution suggests a complete ban on all nuclear tests at a date not later than January 1, 1963. The Anglo-American draft considers the implementation of the idea to be dependent on certain conditions, the most important of which being the stationing of technical personnel and equipment in countries to check against possible secret explosions after the signing of the test ban agreement.

Last week Canada proposed an amendment to the 37-nation draft resolution proposing that in the first stage a partial treaty

(Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT
on 19 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07.
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13. Music 3-13-3-16. Article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
4-00-4-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46 article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
7-40-8-00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.

11-00-11-45 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.

9-00-9-45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.



MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.
Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.
DEPARTURES:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.
Kabul—Kabul:
Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20150-24041.
Traffic ... 20150-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



Latif: Phone No. 23972.
Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23575.
Shafa: Phone No. 20536.
Hashimi: Phone No. 20589.



Mobile units take rural veterinarians to remote villages on a campaign against animal diseases.

Steady Improvement Of Telephone Communications

The first operational telephone unit of 25 lines was installed in Kabul five years after Amir Habibullah had spoken over the first telephone improvised in Afghanistan. Later a line was extended from Kabul to Jalalabad constituting the first inter-city connexion.

During the reign of Amir Amanullah a 50-line unit was installed in Kabul and lines were extended in Paktia, Kandahar, Farah and Mazar provinces. At the same time most of the Government departments were connected by telephone.

In Kandahar

In 1933 a new 120-line cable telephone system was put into operation in Kabul with a number of switchboards at various locations. No great change took place until after the second World War. In late 1940's however, an automatic telephone exchange with a capacity of 2,000 lines was put into operation. Owing to the increasing demand for new telephones resulting from the rapid growth of the city this exchange failed to meet the pressing requirements, and in 1957 the present automatic Telephone Exchange was installed and put into operation under the First Five Year Plan. The maximum capacity of the exchange is 20,000 lines of which 5,000 are connected at the moment.

Trunk Exchange

The Exchange building is located in the Pakhtunistani Square and is very spacious. It is designed to accommodate all the equipment and personnel needed for full operation. The building is air-conditioned. It also accommodates the trunk exchange and there is storage space for carrier equipment such as poles and wires. The equipment used is Siemens F. L. step-by-step system. The Exchange has been working well ever since it went into operation. Service in Kabul is very satisfactory. Billing and collection of charges are being improved. Service in case of repair is also being improved to obviate the necessity for some telephone subscribers to do makeshift repairs on their lines and apparatus. The cost of having a new telephone is about Afs. 1,200 and the monthly rental is 100 Afghani.

At the beginning of the first

Plan there were single line iron telephone circuits extended from Kabul to Bolola, Pul-e-Khomri and Mazar; a similar one from Kabul to Ghazni and from Ghazni to Kandahar. From Kandahar a double line ran to Farah. From Farah to Herat and from Herat to Mazar via Andkhoy there is a single iron wire completing the country-wide ring of the trunk circuit. Similarly, a double copper line was extended from Kabul to Torkham and a double iron line from Kandahar to Spin Boldak.

The telephone system in Kandahar at present has a manual exchange of 200 lines, but arrangements are being made to install the necessary equipment for a 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange. The laying of cables for this purpose has already been completed and the new system is expected to go into operation in the near future.

Owing to the fact that inter-provincial business has increased quite considerably and consequently there was a pressing demand for improved trunk circuits, the Ministry of Communications incorporated the establishment of a country-wide carrier system which would link the capital with various provinces by carrier telephone and also incorporate the country in the international telephone circuit. Part of the project was completed during the first Five Year Plan and work is going apace on the remaining part of the project.

Kandahar and the northern provinces of Kataghan and Mazar are already linked by carrier telephone with Kabul. The performance is very satisfactory and several conversations can be conducted on these lines at one and the same time without any loss of the fidelity of voice or a break in the communications. The remaining part of this project constitutes the extension of lines and the installation of the necessary repeater stations between Kandahar and Herat as also between Kabul and Torkham. Work on this latter section is well under way. It is hoped that with the completion of this project easy communications between Herat and Kabul, which is almost next to impossible by telephone at this moment, will be made easier and also Afghanistan will enter the network of international telephone communications.

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PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

should be signed banning tests in all environments except underground. The Soviet Union has expressed general agreement to the 37-nation draft and considered it as the basis for negotiations and final agreement.

The representative of Cyprus while partly agreeing with the British-American draft and the amendment of Canada, suggested that the agreement should be signed in two stages and without guarantees for inspection. In other words at the first stage an unofficial agreement should be signed banning tests in all environments except underground. This should be followed by an agreement on underground tests and later an agreement on all tests should be signed for a trial period.

If the purpose of all test bans is to stop the further development of the most devastating weapons of our time, why then should an agreement be reached in stages? If the threat of a global war because of the use of nuclear weapons is so great that the great Eastern and Western Powers are afraid of even incidental explosions and consider all military bases the cause of a possible war, and we agree with this view, why then do they not put an end to all the possibilities of human extinction through a clear cut termination through a clear cut decision? The Algerian representative was right when he said: "No compromise is possible when the fate of humanity is at stake." An agreement on this sensitive issue will bring agreement general and complete disarmament closer towards realization. It remains to be seen as to how the two Powers which have the power both to destroy and also to build the world will react on this issue to relieve humanity from its present anxiety.

The great location and direction finding sense of bees was illustrated by Professor Dr. M. Lindauer of the Zoological Institute of Munich University, who explained the methods used by bees for detecting their position in relation to the sun. Bees are even capable of including in their calculation the seasonal variations of the position of the sun; they possess the innate ability to "learn" it. The reporting scientists underlined the fact that though they have been able to prove that these me-

Homing Sense Of Animals

Fifty leading zoologists from seven European countries and from the U.S.A. recently met in the Ornithological Station of Garmisch-Partenkirchen for an exchange of experience. This meeting, the first of its kind on German soil, was devoted to the subject of "The Animal Sense Of Orientation". More than twenty papers were read.

Biologists are no better off than modern physicists in their field. The accumulation of detailed knowledge is balanced by a growing uncertainty regarding certain other phenomena. "Biology shares the fate of many branches of science, as it approaches marginal fields of research," declared one of the learned scientists. The meeting disclosed facts bound to rouse public interest before long. Thus an American professor disclosed the results of his research on "echo-location" finding he has conducted with bats. So far it had been assumed that in applying this ultra-sonic radar system, in which nostrils take on the function of loudspeakers, all bats were using no more than two processes of echo-location finding. It has now been proved, however, that each of the Central and South-American species of bats will use its own type of ultra-sonic signals. A film was shown to demonstrate a new device designed to render the echo-location finding process of bats audible by an electric device, thus allowing a closer study of its specific character.

New scientific facts were also contributed by a British zoologist. The octopus is unable to distinguish different weights. It is only capable of perceiving the form of the object which it seizes. It is possible, however, to train an octopus to distinguish between the notions of horizontal and vertical movement or extension. That can be done only as long as the function of the balancing organ will remain undisturbed, because otherwise the vision slit of the eye would cease to be kept automatically in a horizontal position. A still more amazing fact was reported by Dr. P. Robert of the Institute of Agricultural Research in Colmar. He proved that the female cockchafer when emerging from its ground hole will continue spinning around until it perceives rough outlines suggesting the presence of a forest. It is not until then that the female "decides" to fly in that direction. If it is caught during this flight and set free at a place of completely different description it flies on in the same direction. For its return from the mating forest it automatically chooses the opposite direction and thus unequivocally returns to the place where it developed from the egg of our time, why then should an agreement be reached in stages? If the threat of a global war because of the use of nuclear weapons is so great that the great Eastern and Western Powers are afraid of even incidental explosions and consider all military bases the cause of a possible war, and we agree with this view, why then do they not put an end to all the possibilities of human extinction through a clear cut termination through a clear cut decision? The Algerian representative was right when he said: "No compromise is possible when the fate of humanity is at stake." An agreement on this sensitive issue will bring agreement general and complete disarmament closer towards realization. It remains to be seen as to how the two Powers which have the power both to destroy and also to build the world will react on this issue to relieve humanity from its present anxiety.

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(Contd. on page 4)

U.K.'s Defences Weaker Than Ever, Says Wilson

LUTON, Nov. 4. (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Labour Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said last night that Britain's defences were now "weaker relatively than at any time since the days of Ethelred the Unready" (a king who reigned in England in the 10th century.)

Speaking at a Labour Party dinner here Mr. Wilson said: "One of the reasons we have got into such a mess is that the Government regards it as a matter of prestige."

"After Suez they tried to get defence on the cheap by going in for their own nuclear deterrent, yet we have to go cap in hand to the Americans for a means of delivering it."

Mr. Wilson claimed that Bluewater, the British missile which the Government recently decided to scrap, was far better than its American counterpart.

"The cancellation was not a reflection on the skill of the scientists and technicians who made it possible. It was a reflection on the powerful sales campaigns and public relations of the American defence companies," he said.

Situation In S. Rhodesia

(Contd. from page 2)

From time to time the breeze would blow the fragrant smell of tobacco our way—a sure sign that we were passing some European plantation. South Rhodesian tobacco is considered to be one of the best in the world and vies successfully with high-grade American tobaccos.

The reservation village we first came to was a small one—a few round huts with a market place in the centre. The villagers took us for officials of the Native Affairs Department, for no other whites ever go there, and the looks on their faces were grim, almost hostile. But when we explained who we were, the grim looks gave way to smiles and they all started inviting us in. The first but we entered had walls of bamboo covered with clay—a special kind taken from anthills. The floor was earthen, paved with apricot stones to keep it clean when it rained. Ants and termites are a scourge and so the floors are covered with turpentine, while the legs of the tables and beds are stuck in tins of water.

Our host took us to his "field" a quarter of a mile away. The little plot was covered with green bean shoots. He told us that next year he would cultivate millet and then maize for two years. Such is the local "multi-crop" system of agriculture.

He also had several sheep grazing in the common pasture. The Africans have very little land and that is explained by the agrarian policy followed by the Europeans. The first white settlers, drawn to the country by the mysterious gold mines of King Solomon, soon found that the real wealth was not under but on the surface of this fertile soil. Fertile soil and mild climate promised good returns for their investments. So they began to grab the land of the Africans and push them out into the barren, sandy reservations. The law has given 48 million acres of land to the 250,000 Europeans and only 39 million acres to the 2.5 million Africans.

(To be Concluded)

CONGO PARLIAMENT MEETS TOMORROW Adoula Faces Severe Test

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 4. (AP).—The Congo faces one of its sharpest tests in more than two years of crisis-torn independence when Parliament reassembles in Leopoldville tomorrow. Hanging in the balance will be Adoula if he has gopejox without the fate of Mr. Cyrille Adoula's parliament.

Most observers do not credit Mr. Adoula. Opposition members are already claiming a go, but they feel some influential members of his inner Cabinet, who could expect short shrift if he fell, would welcome a dictatorship as insurance against being cast into the political wilderness.

Also at stake are key provisions of the plan submitted by the Acting U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, to reunite the Congo. Parliament must debate and ratify the U.N.'s draft federal constitution and vote the political amnesty demanded by Mr. Moïse Tshombe of Katanga and other Congolese leaders.

Most observers here think Mr. Adoula has two alternatives: face Parliament and, perhaps, go down fighting, or try to dissolve Parliament almost two years before its mandate expires and rule as a dictator.

Pro-Government newspapers have been urging Mr. Adoula to dissolve Parliament, claiming its present membership no longer represents the Congolese people.

Theoretically, there would then be general elections within three months, but few people in Leopoldville believe it would be possible to organize a nation-wide vote in the foreseeable future.

Mr. Adoula's popularity both inside and outside the legislature has sagged since his last Cabinet reshuffle in July, when he dropped all members of the nationalist faction loyal to the memory of Patrice Lumumba.

Nobody will know for sure whether Mr. Adoula can survive a vote of confidence until Parliament convenes. Nobody even knows how many deputies and senators will turn up. Some are in jail as political prisoners, some, like former Vice-Premier Antoine Gizenga, are under house arrest, others are in exile.

U.N. Guarantees Appeals for U.N. guarantees against arrest have come from Opposition members. Mr. Tshombe's representatives are unlikely to make the trip from Elisabethville to Leopoldville unless their safety is assured.

Both the projected federal constitution and an amnesty are likely to touch off political fire-works, although many observers believe the amnesty, freeing many of Mr. Adoula's political foes, may never be brought before Parliament this session.

To compound the Congolese Premier's woes, the trade unions are threatening to unleash a wave of wage demands if a projected austerity law cutting Government expenditure is not pushed through.

The measure, backed by Mr. Adoula, would slash parliamentary and ministerial salaries and allowances. It has been shunted from parliamentary pigeonhole to pigeonhole by committees in the past, and observers doubt it will become law this session.

The alternative to a showdown with Parliament is fraught with peril for Mr. Adoula, observers believe. Under the Fundamental Law (Constitution) left by the Belgians, Mr. Adoula would need the assent of two-thirds of members present of at least one of the two Houses to carry through a dissolution decree.

Furthermore, dissolution of Parliament might well act as a spur to breakaway bids. The Central Government's rule is weak or almost non-existent in some parts of the interior, and would-be secessionists might feel they had little to lose by breaking with Mr.

Kabul Bus Timings

KABUL, Nov. 4.—The following are the timings for the city buses in Kabul during winter:

The first bus will start from the Pamir Cinema stand at 5-38 in the morning towards Masjid Yakub in Sharinau. Between 7 and 8 a.m. buses will ply at an interval of every three minutes.

The second shift will start at 7-15 p.m. from Pamir Cinema to Sharinau and the last bus will leave the same stand at 10-15 p.m. and terminate at the Majid Yakub stand in Sharinau at 10-30 p.m. After 7 p.m. the buses will ply once every 15 minutes.

The same timings will apply to buses leaving the Pule-e-Bagh-Omoomi and Shah-do-Shamshera stands for Karthe Char and Karthe Parwan respectively.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film KISMET; starring: Howard Keel and Ann Blyth.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian colour film RAIL GOES TO THE WEST.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film WORLD'S CHAMPION.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. American film THE MIRROR HAS TWO FACES; starring Michele Morgan.

CUBAN ISSUE

(Contd. from page 1)

their launchers and other equipment from four bases in Cuba.

The photographs were those taken last Thursday by aerial surveillance and mentioned by President Kennedy in a statement on Friday.

One photograph showed a conveyance driving away from a base at Sagua la Grande, about 130 miles east of Havana.

Havana Radio reported that Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet first Deputy Premier, was expected to begin talks with Dr. Fidel Castro, Cuban Prime Minister, yesterday "on the international tensions provoked by the North American Government which placed the world on the brink of world war."

It was presumed in Key West, Florida, that the talks were the official opening of discussion about the Soviet missile bases being dismantled in Cuba.

An earlier Havana broadcast warned shipping off Cuba's north-east coast to take necessary precautions as Cuban naval ships began manoeuvres in the area. It did not say how long the exercises would continue.

In Hongkong, the new China News Agency reported a demonstration by tens of thousands of people in Peking backing the Cuban stand.

Chinese newspapers carried banner headlines over reports of Dr. Castro's television speech saying Cuba would not accept U.N. supervision over the dismantling of the missile bases.

DR. KAUL LEAVES KABUL

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Dr. Kaul, Assistant Director of the World Health Organization in Geneva, left Kabul yesterday morning.

He was seen off at the airport by Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister, certain members of the Ministry of Public Health and WHO experts in Kabul. Dr. Kaul arrived on October 28 to inspect certain health projects in Afghanistan and discussed with high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Public Health and other concerned institutes matters related to WHO assistance.

A meeting was held at the Health of the Ministry of Public Health on November 1 which was presided over by Dr. Hakimi, Chief of Public Health Affairs, to discuss means of getting greater co-operation from WHO in the further development of the TB Institute and accelerating the projects for eradicating smallpox, trachoma and leprosy.

Present at the meeting were Dr. Kaul, Dr. Mohammad Omar, President of Public Health Institutes, Health Ministry officials and Dr. Krishnan, acting WHO representative in Kabul. Dr. Kaul is reported to have promised further WHO assistance for the implementation of these projects.

HOMING SENSE OF ANIMALS

(Contd. from Page 3)

Methods of localization do in fact exist, they are still unable to ascertain exactly how they are operated. Scientists hope to be able to delve deeper into these secrets with the aid of the latest technical achievements in electronics. Zoologists will use computers the aid of the latest technical allowing them to obtain results within one hour which otherwise would have required the combined work of several assistants for some years.

KABUL, Nov. 4.—Examination procedure and methods of preparing questions for the primary classes were discussed at conferences held by the Department of Primary Education. Dr. Jeffery, of the Institute of Education, spoke at the conference which was held in the Kabul Public Library yesterday on how examinations could become complementary to the general development of the students. The conference was attended by Ministry officials, teachers and students.

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